

LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

H. C. HICKOK, EDITOR.
O. N. WORDEN, PRINTER.

LEWISBURG, UNION COUNTY, PENN., FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1854.

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The Lewisburg Chronicle.

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY JOURNAL,
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\$1.75 if paid within three months; \$2.00 if paid within
six months; \$2.50 if paid at the expiration of the year.
Single copies, 5 cents. Subscriptions for six months or less to
be paid in advance. Any old patron procuring one of
the new papers, shall have the Chronicle at \$1 each for
himself and the new patron (for one year only) each in
advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS—Handbills inserted at 50 cents per
square one week, 25 cents each subsequent insertion, \$1
per year. Two squares, \$1 for six months, \$1 for a year.
Miscellaneous advertisements not exceeding one fourth of a
column, \$10 a year. Half squares, a half price. Yearly
advertisements under half a square, 50 cents per line—15
lines to a square long primer, 16 brevier, 12 nonpareil.

Discontinuance optional with the Publisher, when all
dues are not paid; and interest on all accounts due.
Communications solicited on topics of general interest
within the range of party or sectarian contest. All
letters in some post paid, accompanied by the name and
address of the writer, to receive attention. Those
relating exclusively to the Editorial Department, to be
sent to H. C. HICKOK, Esq., Editor—and those of a
business nature to O. N. WORDEN, Proprietor.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH is located in the office of
the Chronicle, and arrangements are made to obtain
News from the East in advance of the Mail.

Connected with the office are ample materials for most
kinds of JOB PRINTING, which will be executed with
business and dispatch and on reasonable terms.

Office on Market Square, north side, second story, 2d
door above the Post Office.

O. N. WORDEN, Proprietor.

LEWISBURG CHRONICLE

March 31, 1854.

Mr. Booth, editor of the Free Soil
paper in Milwaukee, was arrested as a
participator in the recent fugitive slave riot.
He takes the matter very coolly—says he
won't run away, and that the prosecutor
won't, he stands a fair chance for a trial.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday night
of last week, we are informed, the dwell-
ing-house of Adam Mark, of Green Tp.,
Center Co., was consumed by fire, with all
its contents—and, shocking to relate, the
remains of his son, aged 11 years, show
that he too perished in the flames. Mr.
and Mrs. Mark were absent, assisting to
the Railroad some friends on their way to
the West.

We have seen a letter from a re-
sponsible source, announcing that Mr. DIVEN
of Elmira and Mr. BAYARD of New York
have expressed their intention of attend-
ing the Railroad meeting at Hartleton on
the 21st April. These gentlemen are
eminent Railroad promoters, and their
visit will evince the interest taken in the
Air-Line Route by New York capitalists.

We hope the committees appointed to
circulate subscriptions in the several school
districts, will do so AT ONCE, that some of
the fruits of their labors—some proof of
the faith and interest in the work of those
most interested locally—may be apparent
at the meeting.

Supplement to the Charter of the
Lewisburg, Centre & Spruce Creek
Railroad.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That the
Lewisburg, Centre & Spruce Creek Rail-
road Company, incorporated April 1, 1853,
be and are hereby authorized, should they
deem it for the best interest of the Com-
pany, to connect their road with the Penn-
sylvania Railroad at Tyrone in the county
of Blair, instead of connecting at Spruce
Creek, as now provided in the act to which
this is a supplement, or to intersect with
the Allegheny Portage Railroad at Hollidays-
burg.

Sec. 2. That releases may be taken in
the name of the L. C. & S. C. R. R. Com-
pany for the right of way along the pro-
posed route of said L. C. & S. C. R. R.,
previous to taking out the charter, and
shall be as good and valid to all intents
and purposes as if the charter had been
taken out and the company legally organ-
ized: *Provided*, however, That the Charter
be taken out and the Company organized
within one year from and after the execu-
tion of such releases.

Public Meeting.
At a meeting of citizens of both political
parties, held in Frick's Saloon, Lewisburg,
Union Co., 25th March, 1854, the follow-
ing Officers were chosen:
President—JAMES HARRIS.
Vice Presidents—A. KENNEDY, DAVID
REBER, WM. FRICK, A. J. WEIDENSAUL,
JAMES BLAIR, F. STOUTON, and others.
Secretaries—J. L. Reymann, C. H. Cook,
S. F. Kline.

On motion, the President appointed a
Committee on Resolutions, as follows: O.
N. Worden, J. A. Metz, P. Lenhart, B.
M. Musser, Chas. Crick, Jos. Bright, Wm.
Moore, D. C. Slifer.

The committee reported the following,
which was read and unanimously adopted:
Whereas, we are credibly informed that
Maj. J. W. Simonton, the Representative
of Union County in the House of Represen-
tatives of this State, has expressed hos-
tility to the bill which has passed Senate
for the erection of SNYDER COUNTY by a
Division of Union County; therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting, composed
wholly of those who supported Maj. Si-
monton's election in good faith, earnestly
remonstrate against his course, regarding
it as contrary to the personal pledges, by
him made to some of us and to many
others, that he "would be governed by the
will of the people on the Division."

Resolved, That had not Maj. Simonton
made those pledges, he could not have
commanded our support, and, from our

knowledge of the opinions and wishes of
many others of our fellow citizens, we are
sure he could not have elected. His
majority was 287. In the districts of
Union, East Buffalo, Lewisburg, Kelly, Buf-
falo, and White Deer, he received 666
votes, and nine-tenths of those votes have
petitioned for Division, and quite a large
number, in other Districts, who voted for
him, have also asked for Division.

Resolved, That the Election last fall
was no fair or true test of the Division
issue, inasmuch as its opponents lashed it
with another local question, voting for both
on the same ticket in several districts. In
the districts where both were voted separ-
ately, there was a majority for Division—
in the districts where both were voted for
on the same ticket, it is claimed that suffi-
cient votes were returned to make 181
maj. in all against. The whole vote was
without authority of law; and the votes in
several Anti-Division districts it is stated
were returned on separate slips of paper,
not under oath, and not computed by the
Return Judges.

Resolved, That since last fall's election—
now that Division alone is presented as an
issue—there has been a change of 1000 to
1500 in favor of Division. From the best
information we have at command, we be-
lieve three-fifths if not three-fourths of the
voters of Union county favor Division, and
hundreds are indifferent. We refer you to
the petitions in proof.

Resolved, That the right of petition is
one sacred to freemen, and that we shall
continue to exercise it, altho' some declare
we "have no right to petition after the last
election." The friends of Division were
not fairly nor legally defeated; and if they
had been, they have a right to renew the
struggle, and ask their wants to be sup-
plied, even if it should require thirty years
to effect it.

Resolved, That we assure the General
Assembly, that should our Member con-
tinue to oppose the bill now before you, he
will disregard the honestly expressed will
of a decided majority of those interested,
and of a large minority of personal friends
by whom he was elected and whose just
expectations he would thereby disappoint.

On motion, Resolved that these proceed-
ings be printed, and a copy furnished to
every Member of the Legislature. Adj.

The foregoing exhibit the opinions
not only of most or all the 88 citizens of
Lewisburg who voted for Maj. S. and have
been and are personally his friends, but of
many also in the adjacent townships who
have seen the resolutions, and who have
expressed to us their cordial approval of
them.—We do not impugn the motives or
question the veracity of our Member in
his unexpected position; but we believe
he commits two errors of judgment—first,
in holding last fall's irregular vote to be a
fair test; and second, in refusing to obey
the voice of the county as expressed by
petition.

The following is from one of the party
of seven who left White Deer Mills, about
the 1st of April last, sailed from N. Y. the
10th of April. It is written in much
haste, and has some apparently erroneous
statements, but we give them as written.]

FROM AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, Port Philip,
New South Wales, Sept. 5, '53.

We arrived safe and sound on the 31
inst., after a severe voyage over the Indi-
an Ocean. We had nearly a continual
storm—the sea rolled nearly mountains
high, and several times I had to fasten
myself while lying down to sleep, for I
was once thrown out from ten to twelve
feet by the rolling of the ship. There
were two young women on board as pas-
sengers, who stood it bravely.

Port Philip is a large bay, and has a
splendid harbor for ships to lay at anchor,
but the water is so shallow that large ships
can not get within a mile or two of the
coast. Piers to reach them would have to
be a mile long, and ships are now unladen
by small boats. The coast is low and
level, and entirely destitute of timber, ex-
cept a kind of bastard mahogany scarcely
fit for firewood. The river here is not as
large as White Deer Creek, but quite a
different stream, at an average 20 feet deep
for a number of miles.

Melbourne City lies two miles back
from Port, on the River, and on the road
between is a mass of people going to and
fro continually. The city is well laid out
in square blocks and has broad and splen-
did streets. The city is said to have
50,000 inhabitants, and with the suburbs
(not including the mines) there are be-
lieved to be 200,000 emigrants. The
buildings are poor and inferior, on account
of the scarcity of lumber, which is worth
from 10 to 12 cts. per foot, board measure,
and not to be had fast enough at that.
There is no timber in the country, but
is all imported. Had I money I would
buy a ship, manufacture lumber in New
Zealand, where it abounds, and ship it
across the straits. There is a poor kind
of clay here, which answers for bricks, but
they are also very dear. (If J. S. was
here, he would soon make a fortune at the
business.)

The City is full of policemen, by whom
strangers are protected better than in the

States, rowdies are kept down, and the
Sabbath strictly kept. Pistols and other
weapons are cheaper here than in New
York, as they are not needed. The Eng-
lish in general seem a polite and clever
kind of people. Their laws are very strict,
but not too strict for honest, decent people.

There is a constant crowd of emigrants
going to and returning from the mines.
The public houses charge \$5 per day for
board, but board can be had at private
houses for \$7.50 per week, and at private
boarding houses for all prices. So many
ships arrive bringing provisions, that they
are not very dear. Flour \$15.37 per blr.,
and other things in proportion. But there
are no luxuries in the city—not even gar-
den truck. I had hoped, after our long
voyage over the Atlantic, to find some ap-
ples, peaches, &c. But they don't know
what apples are. A few oranges, dear and
poor—but scarce and dear. The principal
food is mutton—all kinds of salt
meats are imported, bread, coffee, and tea.
Plenty of gingerbread loaf, at 4 cents
a cake. Coffee, 12 cts. per cup, beer 12 cts.
per glass.

I can not find one field of wheat, rye,
corn, or oats. Even hay is imported and
sold at \$100 per ton. Oats was \$5 per
bushel at one-time. These grazing lands
are not like the American prairies. They
bear a short, poor kind of grass, but I think
the dry seasons would kill clover. Altho'
the soil looks rich, generally a sandy loam,
I think Australia is a poor country for
anything but gold, and the interior is said
to be a wretched, sandy desert.

The average number of sheep kept on
their best grazing grounds is only fifty, to
a hundred acres, as I was informed at a
sheep station; they say they can not sus-
tain themselves with more, on account of
the dry season.

There are from 700 to 800 ships lying
in the harbor continually, some discharg-
ing their freight, and others unable to get
away for the want of hands. Wages are
very high, especially sailors. The third
mate on our ship from New York, who
got \$40 per month, has hired out for \$200
per month. As high as 3,200 (3200?)
ships came in in one week, so you may
judge for yourself of the amount of travel
and business.

The natives are poor miserable wretches,
but there are people here from all parts of
the world; and if the mines hold out, Mel-
bourne will be a very large city. There
is continually a great rush and crowd at
the Post office. The scarcity of lumber is
the great drawback. There are thousands
of people living in tents, which are water
proof, painted, &c., looking very much like
a camp meeting at home, only the tents
are of cloth, and much better than ours.

There is a place outside of Melbourne,
called "Shantytown," larger than Lewis-
burg and Milton together, built entirely of
tents. The people who live in them are
not poor, they have money in plenty, and
are richer men than we have at home.
They have bought the lots and are waiting
lumber. Town lots are very dear—in
many cases you could not buy them if you
could cover them with gold.

You would laugh if you would see us
sleep in Melbourne—there are as high as
400 in one room, lying every way on the
floor, with insects as thick as hops, and
charge 50 cts. per night.

The accounts of the gold mines continue
very flattering. Gold is said to be found
in nearly all parts of New South Wales,
and there are thousands of square miles
containing the precious metal. I could
fill dozens of letters concerning gold and
the mines. I enclose a sketch of the Bal-
larat mines, which I tore out of a news-
paper.* You will find in it the price of
wages there paid. (N. B. One pound is
\$5.00 sterling.) Ballarat is one hundred
miles from the Post office, so that I can
not write often. Bendigo mines are also
very rich. There are a great many Cali-
fornia diggers here, who say these are the
richest mines. We have formed a firm
named Caldwell & Co. and intend starting
to-morrow to try our luck.

In writing letters I generally copy them,
but can not now, as in daytime we must
be arranging affairs for the mines, and read
papers at night and gain information. We
all enjoy exceeding good health. Der-
moodle has joined a party of John Bulls.
Yours, &c. J. W. H.

*BALLARAT.—Our intelligence from the
scene of the last great discovery is up to
Wednesday morning. We are now enabled
to give more precise information respecting
the alleged "table" of gold, of which in-
formation was expressed to his Excellency
in Melbourne. The stratum of gold is, in
reality, a "basin," not a table. Herebefore
the gold has been traced in veins and "pock-
ets." Now it is found in an immense cir-
cular patch, or monster pocket, and already
about a dozen holes have been sunk into it,
every one of which has hit. So uniform is
this rich stratum, that its value, wherever
tested, has been found to range from £1-
200 to £2,000 per superficial foot. When
the stratum was first reached, the little

mounds of earth containing the gold had
the appearance of a solid rock of the metal,
but when handled, broke it into a mass of
dust and nuggets. The twelve holes are
known by the name of the "jeweller's
shops."

The accounts from other parts of Bal-
larat are, though not quite so wonderful, quite
as gratifying. At the Gravel Pits, the
washing stuff is of the unheard-of thickness
of thirteen feet, and it is an advantageous
peculiarity of that field that the vein runs
in a straight line. There is a new surfac-
ing field at the back of Canadian Gully,
and at the Lagoon the surfacing still holds
out, although it has been worked for sev-
eral months. The Winter's Flat field has
shared in the revival, and is yielding well.

The courses of the several veins remark-
able for richness are now well ascertained,
and as they nearly all lead into the exten-
sive flats stretching eight miles in length
from Winter's Flat to Eureka, the eyes of
the experienced diggers are directed to this
quarter, and numerous claims have been
marked out, although there is no chance
of sinking holes for several weeks, or until
dry weather sets in. Should the expecta-
tions respecting these flats be realized,
there will be room here for all the diggers
in Victoria.

The best proof of the general prosperity
of the Ballarat Diggings is to be found in
the fact that the lowest rate of wages on
the ground is £2 per day, and many are
engaged in sinking at £3 per day. The
population is rapidly augmenting, not in
consequence of the latest discoveries, but
because of the steady prosperity which has
been known to prevail for several weeks
past. The latest discoveries have not yet
had time to produce this effect."

The following is our first letter from
Germany, written 8th Dec., post-marked
at Wurzburg 9th Dec., Bremen 10th Dec.,
and New York 17th March—98 days on
the water. A number of letters arrived
written subsequent to this, but it will still
be perused with pleasure.

LETTERS FROM GERMANY.

(Correspondence of the Lewisburg Chronicle.)
WURZBURG, Bayern,* Dec. 8, 1853.

MR. EDITOR: The time, perhaps, has
already passed, when some of our friends
were expecting to hear from us thro' the
Chronicle. We hope, however, it is not
yet too late. Since our embarkation from
the beloved shores of America, we have
made not less than five thousand miles'
travel. Our journey, until arriving at
our present location, might be briefly
described, thus: Rocked over sea, and
rushed over land, by ship, steamboat, and
rail, through little sunshine, cold, piercing
fog, and all sorts of weather, at length we
find ourselves, about the last of October,
safely lodged in the old city, Wurzburg.

This town, more famous in Germany
than America, is situated on the Mayne riv-
ers, about forty-eight miles above Frank-
furt, in the kingdom of Bavaria. During
our stay here, it has as yet presented nothing
in itself especially attractive to the
visitor; its peculiar position, however,
gives it a very favorable climate. It is so
strongly environed by high elevations of
land on every side, that it affords a perfect-
ly secure retreat from the severest winter
blasts. As the weather is at present, we
would call it, in the "States," good and
wholesome. No snow has yet appeared,
and it is but between two and three
weeks that we saw the first frost. The
living green, and cheerful hue of gayest,
brightest blooms, could be seen on every
hand. And this, the favorable climate,
with the efficient Medical Faculty, were
the great inducements for our making it,
a few months, our winter quarters. And
so far we have not been deceived. We
find it a strong hold of Papacy, and con-
tains a Bishop—hence called a City. We
are told that the town comprises twenty-
eight thousand inhabitants; and of this
number, only between three and four
thousand are Protestants. There is but
one Protestant church here; and that we
were not able to find until last Sabbath.

Society differs much from ours in many
respects. The young people of the oppo-
site sexes do not associate together here as
they do with us. They have festivities,
such as balls, dances, and the like, in
which all participate; but the parents, one
or both, always accompany the daughters.
It is at these places that Cupid practices
his first lessons with the arrow, and if he
possesses dexterity enough to hit the mark,
he is obliged to obtain access to the prize,
through the parents, and receive it at their
hands. "Flirtations," therefore, we think,
have not yet found a place here. Their
system, however, I have no hesitation in
condemning as pernicious. Being so ex-
cluded from female society, our friends at
home knowing our fondness for it might
suppose it affected us rather unfavorably.
But we can assure them that we can en-
dure it very well. We think too much of
the ladies at home; our affections are too
ardent and glowing for the fair ones of the
"States," to allow our attentions to be so
soon diverted by the German *frauen*. We
give them credit, however, for some fair
complexions, pretty eyes, and faces.

The system of boarding, we find quite
different from that at home. There is no

such thing, here, as boarding by the week,
but by the item. What a man eats, is
itemized; and every item has its price.
So that the price of a meal depends upon
what one eats. The German tables do sel-
dom groan under the pressure of profusion
and superabundance of food. Sufficient
supplies, however, are generally at com-
mand. This affords quite a contrast, to
the American, whose liberal and independ-
ent spirit is always sure to place more
than enough before his guest. With his
flexibility of character, however, as well as
firmness, he finds little difficulty in accom-
modating himself to any living circum-
stances. The *table d'hote*, I might men-
tion, has its regular price, and very good
dinners can be engaged for 18 kreutzers
each. With the expense of thirty kreutz-
ers (or twenty cents, American coin) per
day, very good boarding can be secured.
But room-rent and other incidental expen-
ses are certainly not less than in the States.

One circumstance more occurs to mind,
which we wish our good people at home to
know. This we will relate, and close.
Our original intention was to remain in
Baden during the winter. But all things
not concurring there with our anticipations,
we extended our journeying into Bavaria,
having partly in contemplation of going
to Wien (Vienna). In case of going into
Austria, we were informed that it would
be necessary to have our passports vised
by the Austrian Consul residing at Mu-
nich. We repaired to Munich, and during
our stay there, applied to the Consul. He
immediately refused to attach his name to
them, and gave as an excuse that he dare
not do it, because they were not vised by
the Consul at London or Paris. Whether
this was really requisite and his excuse
valid, or not, I have not the means at pre-
sent of deciding. We feel disposed, how-
ever, to indulge the opinion that the recent
affair at Smyrna has excited a general feel-
ing of chagrin and hostility in the govern-
ment against our people. This opinion,
too, is mightily strengthened, by what we
have since learned, viz., that American
citizens were not permitted to enter the
Austrian dominions since that occurrence.

That affair, we find, is everywhere known
and talked about. In all other places, we
have been respected, and our passports
were very current. This circumstance de-
termined our winter's residence in Wurz-
burg; and well satisfied are we that it was
nothing to our detriment or disadvantage.
Our company at present, consists of three,
and we lodge in the same rooms. We
were fortunate enough to meet with a
young man on board the vessel, Dr. Koer-
per, from Philadelphia, who had already
taken Degree M. D. in Philadelphia, and
was going to Europe with the intention of
still attending Lectures there. He has
continued constantly with us, and rendered
us much service by being able to speak the
German fluently and also French to the
same extent.

We managed to pass the time quite
agreeably, and live very independently,
notwithstanding we are in the King's
country. But we are getting very thirsty
for some news from the "States." We
have hardly met an item of American in-
telligence since we have been on the con-
tinent. The newspaper prints here are of
the size of a sheet of foolscap; and what
they do contain, would be of very little
importance to us if we could peruse them
with any satisfaction. Nevertheless, their
matter is very select, and it is very seldom
that one sees even the name, "America,"
in them. The name, however, is familiar
to the most ignorant, and the bare mention
of it seldom fails to bring with it an as-
sociation of reverence. FRENDE.

From Philadelphia.

(Correspondence of the Lewisburg Chronicle.)
PHILAD., March 13, 1854.

MR. EDITOR: Since I wrote last, we've
added a new holiday to our City Calendar
—nothing less than *Consolidation Day*—
celebrated by a grand turn-out of "boom-
-laddys," "American Orders," lots of mad,
a grand hail of two, any quantity of wind
and storm, and on Saturday evening an
illumination of public buildings, and an
grand supper, of which the consolidated
city partook... by proxy, and the whole
State too, for the Governor was there, sup-
ported by a few hungry friends, and unless
he has failed of late, a more convivial rep-
resentative could not well be picked up.

A very necessary thing is this addition
to our holidays, seeing that as a people we
have no "saints' days," and are compelled
to put up with Independence, Christmas,
New Year's, Thanksgiving, and a few
others, extemporized when "city fathers"
want a feed. (Wonder if they won't inaugu-
rate a "Nebraska Day" down South, or
enact the "Giant of Lilliput?" We
would humbly suggest that the prayers
and Te Deums for the occasion contain a
clause for *Absentism*.)

But, as we were going to say, a great
blessing are these holidays, especially to
boarding-house keepers and wash-women.
And who has any right to object, when
corporations or States ordain that such
shall be the case, and 'vote the supplies'?

Of course, we don't object—but we would
respectfully suggest that all the 'supplies'
should not go into the bellies and pockets
of those who vote them, and, after their
aldermanic stomachs have been crammed,
make a great merit of sending the frag-
ments—bones and crusts—to the "House
of Industry," blazing their charity forth to
the world through the needy pens of happy
reporters, who have fed at the "first table,"
on the "free list;" but, that a portion be
applied to the half-starved, hungry wives and
children, who contribute for their daily
bread a husband's and father's three days'
earnings, that that husband and father, may
fill the ranks in the *jollification*, and foot
it through all weathers after mounted
"wind-bags" whose highest ambition on
earth seems to be to sport a marshal's
badge and baton, and exhibit their honors
to crowds of gaping spectators.

Every large city is cursed with these
incentives to idleness and dissipation, and
honored with numbers of that class of
patriots, who are to be found in every spot
where there is the least chance for notori-
ety—ready to embark in any work calen-
dared to promote the public good—that is,
secure them a dinner—or the insertion of
their names in the "local" columns of the
papers, with an E-s-q. to it. Most of them
have their hobbies, but some are men of
all-work, ready to suffer in any cause, or
blood—the public, on any occasion. Cali-
fornia drew them off for a time, but num-
bers of them who had

From Wisconsin.

(Correspondence of the Lewisburg Chronicle.)
MADISON, March 15, 1854.

The Legislative pro-
ceedings for a day, are generally summed
up on the back of an envelope.
The skeleton of a Liquor Bill was passed
in the Senate, which, after two weeks'
correcting, amending, and debating, was
also passed in the House, and returned to
the Senate, where the amendments of the
House were concurred in, and further
amended by adding a section to submit it
to the people for their ratification. In this
the House has refused to concur, and the
Senate will not recede from their stand—
and the bill is considered dead.

A few days ago, a fugitive slave was
arrested at Racine, Wis., and taken to the
Milwaukee jail. When the fact became
known, all question of the constitutionality
of the law and the safety of the Union,
seemed to be forgotten, and there was no
distinction between Silver Greys and
Woolly Heads, but all seemed determined
on liberating the slave. During the after-
noon, speeches were made, resolutions
passed, whiskey drunk, and a feeling of
perfect equality manifested. By night
they were as patriotic as whiskey and

speeches could make them, when they were
joined by a large delegation from Racine.
They then repaired to the jail, and with
axes, picks, &c. broke down the large iron
doors, and led the sable hero forth amidst
the wildest enthusiasm. He was placed
in a wagon and started for Racine, "fol-
lowed," says the *State Journal*, "by all
Milwaukee on the way thro' the streets."

Wisconsin bids fair to surpass Erie in
demonstrations of rowdiness.
On election day in Milwaukee, a riot
broke out between the Irish and Dutch,
during which a couple of Irishmen and a
small sprinkling of Dutchmen were slightly
killed by having their heads caved in by
the showers of brick-bats brought into
requisition.

In Wauasha county, a few weeks ago,
a man who had committed murder a year
before and been admitted to bail, was
lynched. The day previous, a small crowd
approached his house and demanded his
surrender, as they were not satisfied with
his being at large, and wished to convey
him to jail. He warned them off, and on
their entering the house he fired on and
killed one man instantly. The mob then
withdrew, but soon returned with the
intention of firing the house. They were
again fired on by the man in the house,
and another of their number killed. They
then left until the next day, when they
returned with new recruits numbering
in all about 150 men, when they seized
their victim, and hung him upon a tree in
sight of his own house and family! No-
thing has yet been done with the perpet-
rators of this act, and more than likely
never will be.

One circumstance more occurs to mind,
which we wish our good people at home to
know. This we will relate, and close.
Our original intention was to remain in
Baden during the winter. But all things
not concurring there with our anticipations,
we extended our journeying into Bavaria,
having partly in contemplation of going
to Wien (Vienna). In case of going into
Austria, we were informed that it would
be necessary to have our passports vised
by the Austrian Consul residing at Mu-
nich. We repaired to Munich, and during
our stay there, applied to the Consul. He
immediately refused to attach his name to
them, and gave as an excuse that he dare
not do it, because they were not vised by
the Consul at London or Paris. Whether
this was really requisite and his excuse
valid, or not, I have not the means at pre-
sent of deciding. We feel disposed, how-
ever, to indulge the opinion that the recent
affair at Smyrna has excited a general feel-
ing of chagrin and hostility in the govern-
ment against our people. This opinion,
too, is mightily strengthened, by what we
have since learned, viz., that American
citizens were not permitted to enter the
Austrian dominions since that occurrence.

That affair, we find, is everywhere known
and talked about. In all other places, we
have been respected, and our passports
were very current. This circumstance de-
termined our winter's residence in Wurz-
burg; and well satisfied are we that it was
nothing to our detriment or disadvantage.
Our company at present, consists of three,
and we lodge in the same rooms. We
were fortunate enough to meet with a
young man on board the vessel, Dr. Koer-
per, from Philadelphia, who had already
taken Degree M. D. in Philadelphia, and
was going to Europe with the intention of
still attending Lectures there. He has
continued constantly with us, and rendered
us much service by being able to speak the
German fluently and also French to the
same extent.

From Philadelphia.

(Correspondence of the Lewisburg Chronicle.)
PHILAD., March 13, 1854.

MR. EDITOR: Since I wrote last, we've
added a new holiday to our City Calendar
—nothing less than *Consolidation Day*—
celebrated by a grand turn-out of "boom-
-laddys," "American Orders," lots of mad,
a grand hail of two, any quantity of wind
and storm, and on Saturday evening an
illumination of public buildings, and an
grand supper, of which the consolidated
city partook... by proxy, and the whole
State too, for the Governor was there, sup-
ported by a few hungry friends, and unless
he has failed of late, a more convivial rep-
resentative could not well be picked up.

A very necessary thing is this addition
to our holidays, seeing that as a people we
have no "saints' days," and are compelled
to put up with Independence, Christmas,
New Year's, Thanksgiving, and a few
others, extemporized when "city fathers"
want a feed. (Wonder if they won't inaugu-
rate a "Nebraska Day" down South, or
enact the "Giant of Lilliput?" We
would humbly suggest that the prayers
and Te Deums for the occasion contain a
clause for *Absentism*.)

But, as we were going to say, a great
blessing are these holidays, especially to
boarding-house keepers and wash-women.
And who has any right to object, when
corporations or States ordain that such
shall be the case, and 'vote the supplies'?

Of course, we don't object—but we would
respectfully suggest that